

## BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT  
**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him either at the Bar or in the Circuit  
Court in early life, or more recently as Judge of the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.  
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.  
mar2 w&t-wf

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.  
feb20 w&t-wf

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
mar2 w&t-wf

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
mar2 w&t-wf

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Mrs. Shoop & Rodman's.  
feb20 w&t-wf

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the Sixth  
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.  
feb20 w&t-wf

**G. W. CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. June w&t-wf

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec1 w&t-wf

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Camp-  
bell, Pendleton and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec2 t-w&wfm

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,  
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to.  
apr7 w&t-wf

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.  
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and  
in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Market street.  
mar19 t-f

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENSBURG, KY.  
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
jan14 w&t

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
**CLAY & MONROE,**  
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined  
to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address: Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,  
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 115 Second Street, Lex-  
ington.  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-  
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Com-  
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will  
receive prompt attention.  
apr7 w&t-wf

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the  
State.  
He will also Commission of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgments of deeds to be recorded in the  
county and city of Lexington, and as Commissioner un-  
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposi-  
tions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,  
nov15 t-f

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DR. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-  
ders his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner.  
sep1 w&t-wf

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
Will attend particularly to STUPEFIED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records.  
sep1 w&t-wf

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of *Robes, Cassimeres, and Vestings*, of the  
best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.  
All work warranted to be as well done, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.  
No FIT NO SALE.  
oct6 w&t-wf

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best  
terms. Advance tickets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets.  
mar27 w&t-wf

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.  
**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.**  
**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
Importers and Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
household goods.  
Carpets, Tassels,  
Rugs, Oil Cloths, Cornices,  
Furn. Mats, Rugs, Mats,  
Jute and Coco Matting, Shades,  
Stair Ropes, Single Trimmings,  
Curtains, Crumb Cloths,  
Gimp, Green Braid,  
Stair Linen.

Blankets of all widths, qualities, and prices. We  
also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar-  
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer such inducements in  
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.  
mar2 w&t-wf

**T. G. WATERS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER  
IN  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar22 w&t-wf

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-  
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
mar22 w&t-wf

**GARY & TALBOTT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 4 Market street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders.  
mar22 w&t-wf

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
What makes so many go to  
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,  
over of Second and Jefferson  
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?  
Because J. G. BROSCH  
keeps a first class house at  
moderate prices.  
jan5 t-f

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HARROW & PHILLIPS,  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
aug1 w&t-wf

**STOP THERE!**  
HALL & HARRIS keep the  
United States, formerly the  
Owens Hotel.  
When you go to Louisville  
stop there.  
jan5 t-f

**MEDICAL REPORT.**  
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings  
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-  
ual Organs in a state of Health and  
Disease.  
Price only ten cents.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.  
OXA NEW METHOD of treating  
Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-  
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debitility,  
Impotence, Female Diseases, and all  
affections of the reproductive sys-  
tem of both sexes, the infirmities  
of youth and maturity arising from  
the secret follies of both sexes,  
with a full treatise on SELF-  
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-  
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind  
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,  
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as  
shown by the report of cases treated. A faithful ad-  
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-  
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condi-  
tion. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the  
receipt of TEN CENTS.  
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-  
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured  
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIL-  
LITARY AGENTS and OLD MEN troubled with debility  
and less of power, before applying to any one for  
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.  
DR. DWELLS FEMALE MONTHLY LIT-  
TLE, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-  
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive  
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.  
CAUTION—It should not be used for long periods,  
as SURFACANTS would be the result, though al-  
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent  
by mail.  
The author may be consulted, either personally or  
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,  
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with  
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured  
from danger or curiosity.  
DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Consulting Surgeon, General's Head Dispensary, 314,  
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-  
ville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.  
Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.  
aug16 w&t-wf

**BLACK SOFT HATS**—Something new, light  
and stylish for the Spring trade.  
KEENON & GIBBONS.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,  
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c., &c.  
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-  
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLTON, STROUD & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows Building,  
mar20 w&t-wf

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments  
and all articles for the Military.  
Furnished at short notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand  
and made to order.  
apr2 w&t-wf

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Fancy Goods, Toys,**  
**CHINA, BASKETS,**  
**Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,**  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.,  
apr17 t-w&wfm

**MILLINERY.**  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 15 West Fifth street, Cincinnati.  
J. A. HENDERSON  
sep20 w&t-wf

**Commission House.**  
**FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,**  
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
RECEIVE AND SELL, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Bacon,  
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Trease,  
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny sacks,  
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flour, Tallow,  
Groceries, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.  
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
oct6 w&t-wf

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
**PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,**  
**Printing Inks,**  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.  
Also, Agents for the Magnolia Balm.  
Papers.  
oct20 w&t-wf

**RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
**SHIRT MANUFACTURER,**  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.  
N. B. Measures carefully, taken and paper patterns  
cut to order for shirts and collars. apr19 w&t-wf

**NATURE'S REMEDY**  
**DECATES**  
**ELECTRO-MAGNETIC**  
**PASTELS**  
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Neural  
Weakness, Nervous and General Debility,  
Impotence, and all Diseases arising from  
Solitary Habits, or Exces-  
sive Indulgence.  
THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as  
Aged, who are afflicted with this disease, and who  
suffer to a great extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,  
are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance  
is really needed.  
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of  
the most common symptoms, viz: *Weakness of the  
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimin-  
ution of Sight, Deafness, and all the symptoms of  
the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of  
Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Self-  
Distrust, Timidity, etc.* For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies  
will be found a "Sovereign Balm."  
These remedies, and complete prescriptions: A box  
of *Little's Tonic Pills*, all of which have important  
effects to perform, and should be used together in  
every case. Their superiority over other modes  
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:  
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-  
ment.  
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal  
emission.  
3. They remove local weakness, causing the or-  
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.  
4. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-  
ing nervous debility and general debility.  
5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually  
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the  
system.  
6. By their invigorating properties they restore  
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-  
hood.  
7. They cure when all other means have failed.  
8. They contain no Mercury, or Opium, nor any  
thing that can in any event prove injurious.  
9. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not  
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure.  
10. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-  
edge of even a room-mate.  
That they may come within the reach of all, we  
have fixed the price of the *Pastels* at \$1 per box,  
and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering  
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in  
stamp should be enclosed for return postage.  
LADIES in want of a safe and effec-  
tual remedy for *Irregularities, Suppression  
of the Menstrues, or any disease, or  
debility, peculiar to their sex, should use DR. GATES'  
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price by  
mail, \$1 and one stamp.*  
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-  
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured  
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIL-  
LITARY AGENTS and OLD MEN troubled with debility  
and less of power, before applying to any one for  
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.  
DR. DWELLS FEMALE MONTHLY LIT-  
TLE, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-  
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive  
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.  
CAUTION—It should not be used for long periods,  
as SURFACANTS would be the result, though al-  
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent  
by mail.  
The author may be consulted, either personally or  
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,  
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with  
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured  
from danger or curiosity.  
DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Consulting Surgeon, General's Head Dispensary, 314,  
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-  
ville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.  
Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.  
aug16 w&t-wf

**DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON**  
**SEXUAL DEBILITY.** Price ten cents.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.  
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,  
feb20 w&t-wf

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,  
late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The  
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my  
superintendence, and graduated at the above institution,  
with the first honors of the class of 1860. Persons  
calling for me, in my absence, are recommended to  
his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,  
except when professionally engaged, at our office,  
five miles from Frankfort, on the Versailles turn-  
pike.  
feb20 w&t-wf

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SEE THE LABEL**  
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF  
**HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE**  
**HAIR RESTORATIVE**  
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,  
**W. E. HAGAN & Co.**

Every article which has a large and increasing sale  
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name  
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power  
to restore the hair on bald heads, and to give it the  
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is  
concerned.  
**USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE**  
**BUT HEIMSTREET'S.**  
It is the original, the only reliable, and the  
cheapest.  
JACKSON, MISS., May 29, 1860.  
W. R. MEWIS, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,  
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-  
tive.

DEAR SIR: The Medicine you introduced into  
my city last winter are all having a large sale, and  
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-  
ders (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has  
used all the Hair Oils and Restoratives of the  
day, but has never used an article equal to Heim-  
street's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it  
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried  
for restoring the hair of the bald and gray to its  
original luxuriance and beauty."  
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &  
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and  
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it  
gives satisfaction in every case.  
Respectfully yours,  
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING  
**A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.**  
Sold everywhere—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.  
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

**THERE IS NO USE**  
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,  
Altho' we have very many of them.  
FOR THE  
**MAGNOLIA BALM.**

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples  
or Blisters, the sufferer cares only to be directed to  
use some safe and reliable remedy.  
THE MAGNOLIA BALM  
WILL CURE THE WORST  
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A  
SINGLE WEEK  
It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle  
might be drunk without harm. Physicians look-  
ing at its speedy cures, for it has heretofore  
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-  
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately; but the  
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most  
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,  
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and  
Fancy Goods Dealers.  
J. Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.  
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
jan18 w&t-wfm

**GOOD NEWS!**  
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,  
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-  
smith to carry on the  
**Gunsmithing Business.**  
IN ITS  
VARIOUS BRANCHES,  
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-  
fort. "Repairing guns on short notice, and on  
reasonable terms for CASH. New work made to  
order with neatness and dispatch.  
I don't forget the placement of G. W. Miller's Tin  
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.  
mar28 w&t-wf

**ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF**  
**Fancy Articles**  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**  
Pomades for the Hair,  
Of every style and price, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Tooth Brushes,**  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Combs,**  
Of every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Hair Brushes,**  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Odontalgic Preparations,**  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-  
der, etc., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Dog Grass Brushes,**  
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bunnet purposes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Fancy Soaps,**  
Fine Cologne,  
Of every price, of all shades, colors, sizes, and per-  
fumes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Fine Toilet Bottles,**  
Beautiful styles of Toiletware, either in bottles suitable  
for the toilet, or perfume, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Handkerchief Extracts,**  
The genuine Lulins, as well as a variety of others  
made, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Everything.**  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that other  
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**Frangipanni Sachels,**  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE firm heretofore existing between the under-  
signed, under the style of BAILEY & KAY,  
has been dissolved by mutual consent. H. H. Beyer  
having sold his interest in said firm to J. K. Kallenbrun  
who will continue the business of Retail and Shoe-  
making at the old stand, J. H. Beyer will settle the  
business of the late firm.  
J. H. BAYER,  
K. KALLENBRUN,  
FRANKFORT, AUGUST 1, 1861.—aug1 w&t-wfm

**SCHOOL NOTICE.**  
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-  
WHITE'S School for children, will commence  
on Monday, September 24, 1861.  
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00  
No deduction for voluntary absence.  
July25 t-wf

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the  
late fire to change his location, has removed his  
**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT**  
to the room lately occupied by *Boger and Cullen-  
brun, on Main Street, opposite to the Mission  
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-  
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-  
tention to business, and by charging reasonable  
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a  
fair proportion of public patronage.  
J. H. MILLER & CO.,  
J. H. MILLER.*

**SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS**  
CHARLES HOFFMAN, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of  
Diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT  
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the  
institution published a work on the treatment of all  
private diseases of the male and female genital or-  
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-  
bation, Sexual debility, involuntary Emission,  
Enlargement of the Prostate, &c., causing Impotence  
and Mental and Physical Debility.  
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely  
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by  
sending for a book. Enclose two red stamps to pay  
the postage.  
Direct to DR. HOFFMAN, care of Box 1655, Boston,  
Mass.  
mar22 w&t-wf

**"RENEWED HATS"**—Another new and elegant  
style of Soft Hat.  
KEENON & GIBBONS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**S. BARKER & CO.,**  
317 FOURTH STREET  
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**\$100,000**  
WORTH OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
To be Sold at  
Wholesale or Retail,  
Regardless of Cost.  
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auc-  
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their  
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we  
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as  
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most  
complete that has ever been offered, and every article  
will be sold at our price.

**ALSO, OUR STOCK OF**  
**Window Shades,**  
Carpets,  
And Oil Cloths,  
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.  
mar30 w&t-wfm

**J. L. MOORE & SON**  
ARE RECEIVING THEIR  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**  
mar30 w&t-wf

**HATS! HATS!!**  
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—  
**FRENCH HATS,**  
**FINE SILK HATS,**  
**FINE CASSIMERE HATS,**  
**FINE SOFT FELT HATS,**  
FOR THE SPRING TRADE. AT  
S. C. BULL'S.

**FOR THE LATEST STYLES**  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
And all the new publications,  
**LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
**STATIONERY, &c., &c.,**  
GO TO  
**KEENON & GIBBONS,**  
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.  
mar21 t-f

**F. G. REUTHER,**  
Tailor and Renovator.  
West side St. Clair Street.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity, that he now pre-  
pared to call work in the Tailoring and Renova-  
tion, and to him with neatness and dispatch.  
All work is a fair trial and a share of public patronage.  
Charges for.  
jan15 t-wfm

**Hardee's Tactics!**  
CONTAINING  
**MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD**  
PRICE.....\$2.00.  
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2.25.  
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.  
my30 t-w&wfm

**GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.  
The Twenty-Fifth Session of this Seminary will  
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.  
Expenses per Session.  
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00  
Tuition in primary class.....15 00  
Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00  
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in  
water colors, each.....10 00  
Musical, Grecian, and Antique Painting,  
each.....5 00  
Music on Piano.....25 00  
Use of instrument for practice.....5 00  
Washing.....5 00  
Stationery.....25  
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework  
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-  
sence.  
For further information address the Principal.  
jan21 w&t-wfm

**POWELL'S**  
**RESTAURANT.**  
**OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!**  
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters  
which I will sell by the can or half can, either to  
be taken on credit, or for cash.  
Oysters and other delicacies of the season served  
up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.  
My bar has always been, and always will be, sup-  
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to  
be found anywhere.  
H. R. POWELL.  
sep1 t-wf

**HARDIN'S**  
**GALLERY OF ART.**  
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.  
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HARDIN'S GALLERY OF ART, has been under-  
taken, and is now open to the citizens of Frankfort and  
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the  
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he  
can please those who may favor him with their pa-  
tronage.  
ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Photo-  
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the  
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,  
and on moderate terms.  
I will receive those who wish to get their like-  
ness taken, to call and see specimens of his work.  
Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.  
apr14 w&t-wf

**Lodged in Jail.**  
ON the 13th inst., two runaway slaves were lodged  
in the Jail of the Rockcastle County Jail, at Mt. Vernon,  
Ky., one of them calling himself HENRY CHAP-  
MAN, is about 40 years old; about six feet high;  
weights about 175 pounds; is of rather a thick com-  
plexion; very quick spoken; two of his upper front  
teeth project out from the others, and he is ruptured.  
The other boy calls himself ANDERSON CHAP-  
MAN, he is about 30 years old; weights about 150  
pounds; is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; is of a  
copper color; has one upper front tooth out and talks  
a little.

They claim to belong to a man by the name of  
James Cairn, of Giles county, Va.  
dec27 w&t-wfm

**WANTED.**  
A LADY, Graduate of a New England Seminary,  
and an experienced teacher, desires a situation  
to instruct in higher English, French, and beginners  
in Music and Latin. Address  
R. C. W.,  
Juneau, Wisconsin.  
aug18 w&t

## It Cures Diptheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

**PERRY DAVIS'**  
**VEGETABLE**  
**PAIN KILLER.**  
THE GREAT  
**FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.**  
WE ask the attention of the trade and the pub-  
lic to this long and unrivaled  
**FAMILY MEDICINE.**

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach  
and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and  
Pain in Stomach, Head Complaint, Colic, Diar-  
rhea, Cholera, &c., &c.

**Sore Throat and Diptheria**  
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-



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S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:  
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4.00

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

To the Members of the Legislature.  
The Governor's Message is now ready for delivery. Members can get their quota by applying at the counting-room of the YEOMAN OFFICE.

The War Spirit of the North Abating.

The Northern press continue their groans at the tardy enlistment of soldiers. New recruits are very hard to get. The New York World proposes to buy men into service by advancing money which the law does not authorize; in other words, to offer an extra and illegal bounty. We have just conversed with an intelligent Kentuckian, who spent two or three weeks just past in New York. He informed us that the substantial people there really desired the war to be stopped, and if no otherwise, by the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. They see plainly that the Federal Union and Government cannot be restored by military coercion, and that the continuance of the war will only make the work of reconstruction more distant and difficult. Our informant visited the recruiting stations, and was informed that none were enlisting but such as were destitute and without means of livelihood—for the most part, worthless, thriftless vagrants. One important recruiting post in Western New York had been discontinued, because of the aversion of the people towards it—the people desiring the war to be stopped at once, and peace established between the belligerents. These facts have a deep significance. Is this a time to enlist soldiers in Kentucky to subjugate our Southern brethren, when the people of the North are already growing sick of the hopeless job? Let our Legislature, by solemn resolutions, unanimously call on both belligerents to cease all hostile operations, and make peace on some honorable and rational terms. No possible good can result from the strife; but something may be rescued from ruin by a speedy peace.

Peace, Neutrality, and Mediation.  
The only way in the world we can conceive of, for keeping away war from our borders, is for the Legislature to reassert the Neutrality of Kentucky, request both belligerents to retire beyond our boundaries, and offer our mediation between them. Any other course will necessarily embark the State in the war on the side of one belligerent or the other; and, as our people are much divided in their views, it will result in civil strife in our midst, brother warring against brother. The people at large would be content with the attitude of neutrality; but there would be instant division among them, were the Legislature to espouse, in warlike attitude, the quarrel of either party to the war. This is too palpable to require illustration. Will not the Legislature calmly and firmly assume this attitude? If it had done so promptly, not one invader's foot would now press our soil. If it will do yet, all invaders will withdraw.

What utter madness is it to suppose that the brave people, represented by the heroic victors of Bethel, Manassas, and Springfield, can be subjugated by any amount of military force which the North can maintain! What insanity it is to assume that military subjugation would restore the Union, which is founded on the voluntary assent and the mutual love of the parties. War deepens hatred. A conquered people, if it were possible to conquer them, would never be safe members in the same Confederacy with the conquerors. It would bankrupt the coercive party to achieve and maintain a conquest. This fratricidal war should therefore be instantly stopped, so that in peace the contending parties may negotiate the terms of permanent peaceful relations. The Legislature should demand of both sides a truce and a treaty. The voice of Kentucky will be respected. Have her Representatives the moral courage to express it?

Kentucky Colonels.  
The following Colonels have been appointed to take command of the Kentucky volunteer infantry and cavalry regiments: Thomas J. Bramlette, First Infantry; S. S. Fry, Second Infantry; S. J. Downs, Third Infantry; Frank Welford, First Cavalry.

We clip the above from the regular dispatches. It is presumed now that Col. Bramlette, U. S. A., will resign his commission as a Circuit Judge of Kentucky.

Jere T. Boyle, Colonel; W. J. Landrum, Lt. Colonel; and John Cowan, Major, advertise for a regiment to drive out Gen. Zollicoffer's forces from Kentucky.

"Senex" addresses a very powerful appeal to the members of the Legislature. Will they heed it? If they do, they will be blessed in all the future; if not, they will be followed by self-reproaches throughout all the days of their lives.

Who can remain under the infatuation that the Union can be restored or perpetuated by military force. War can only destroy, not create. Let the potential voice of Kentucky through her Representatives, be solemnly proclaimed in favor of peace between the belligerents and preserving her own neutrality. Let her hold herself in position to offer her mediation.

A Suggestion.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.  
Editor Yeoman: Get some friend in the Legislature to propose sending a Committee to Maryland to see how happy and prosperous that State is from Federal occupation, before they invite the same thing into Kentucky.

Huston, Goodloe & Co. are identified here with the Republicans; and the "Commonwealth" is considered a Republican organ.  
Yours, G.

[For the Yeoman.]  
Huston's Rebellion Bill and Andrews' Substitute.

The substitute reported from the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, making various acts felonies which may be done by citizens of Kentucky and others, no better than the original bill. What a futile move to expect to put down a great revolution by making the actors therein felons—more especially when such persons are acting under the authority of seceded States, or a government de facto called the Confederate States. With such armies in the field as we see arrayed against each other, what want of statesmanship to expect to disperse them by declaring their acts felonies.

Gentlemen of the Kentucky Legislature, I know many of you, and feel satisfied you do not want to see a bloody strife in Kentucky amongst our own people. Pause and reflect how many citizens of Kentucky, even loyal and true to the United States, have sons, brothers, and other kindred in the southern army. They have expatriated themselves by having left this State and joined the Confederate army. This act is recognized by the laws of Kentucky—Revised Statutes, I vol., sec. 2, page 233.

That law recognizes every one's right to become citizen of other States, and only prohibits expatriation to a foreign government, with which the United States or Kentucky is at war, while the war is going on. The people are divided in sentiment as to the propriety of the war. They are still more divided in sentiment as to whether it should be aided and sustained by the people of Kentucky.

The great Union party of the State, we affirm, was built up upon the pledge to keep the State as such out of the war on either side, leaving the citizens free to leave our State and make their citizenship where they pleased out of it, and for their acts be no longer responsible to Kentucky nor she to them.

This has been the policy pursued and acted upon, and which kept us out of the bloody strife. To no one, perhaps, in the whole State, have our people been more indebted than to the two distinguished gentlemen who framed and reported the original and amended bills referred to, for the peace policy Kentucky has been pursuing, and which was so satisfactory to the people of our whole Commonwealth, with the exception of a few extremists on both sides.

Now and to behold the perfect blindness and passion with which they now seem to be impelled! Instead of peace, it is war; instead of mediation, kindly advice, and human feeling and action by Kentucky towards all persons, it is to imprison, kill, and destroy.

Has it not occurred to gentlemen, that it might take a score or more of such penitentiaries as we have to secure those that would violate some of the provisions of their bills, if war is carried on in Kentucky? As well might we men expect to look and dam the Kentucky river to its three forks with broom-straw, as to expect to see our people failing to aid and assist their kindred and friends who may be compelled to fight Black Republicans on our own soil.

For the sake of humanity: for the sake of saving human life; to prevent murders and assassinations, fire and rapine amongst the people of Kentucky, drop your felony bills and address yourselves to peace measures; to staying the march of war, whose iron hoof is now ready to tread upon your fields and pastures.

What good can it do either the United States or Confederate States, to have Kentucky in the fight, when her people are so divided when it gets to a fight, that no man can say with certainty, until the tide is made, on which side a majority of her people will be? You had, when blood begins to flow, as well throw chaff against the winds, as to expect to arrest the passions of our people or to stay their hands.

For the sake of humanity, for the sake of civilization, for the sake of wives, children, and friends, pass no felony bills by the Kentucky Legislature, but leave the whole subject, if we must be in the war, to the United States, where it properly belongs. Kentucky has no right to declare war nor to make rules for its government.

Saying no more of its policy, have the Legislature the right to pass such a law. The Constitution of the United States defines treason, and the acts of Congress prescribe the punishment. If the persons who fight for the South are not to be regarded as belligerents but as traitors, Congress has provided a punishment for their crimes, whether done in Kentucky or out of it. Are you not making a mockery of punishment and attempting to give the State Courts jurisdiction over the offense, when the acts of Congress already cover it?

Have you the right to declare what is or is not a crime against the laws of the United States? Could you legislate to punish crime committed in robbing the mails, in obstructing the mails, or doing any act against the United States? You can't declare war or make peace. A man will be in the predicament of being a traitor to the United States under their law, a felon under yours, for the same act?

The whole spirit of the law is against the principle of the cases of *Sturges vs. Crowninshield*, 4 Wheat, 122; *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, 4 Wheat, 316; *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat, 1, 206, 210; *Ogden vs. Saunders*, 12 Wheat, 213; *United States vs. Hart*, 1 Peters C. Rep., 390.

The United States have exercised their power and right to legislate on the subject of your bills; therefore, were it conceded the rights were concurrent, they having assumed to act, you can not do so constitutionally. There is no need of such a bill. It can't be enforced, but by leading to retaliations of a frightful character. Let us do, if we can't have peace, all we can to have the war conducted on civilized principles. Treat each side as belligerents, and do them acts of kindness instead of sending them to our penitentiaries. You little know what the pulsation of the Kentucky heart is getting to be over this felony bill. If we are to have the Bastille or Guillotine, don't let it be said the Kentucky Legislature inaugurated it.

SENEX.

NEW CASTLE, Sept. 17th, 1861.

Editor Yeoman:

DEAR SIR: Old Henry is all right. The Southern Rights party is now in the ascendency in this county. Numerous changes have taken place in the last ten days among influential men in our favor.

The people begin to see that this war is not for the Union; that it doesn't mean Union, but division completed. They see that subjugation means Abolition, and a terrible despotism, with Bill Seward at the head of it. But still there are many men in Kentucky who seem willing to spend and be spent to "support" the Government. How will these clever pro-slavery gentlemen feel after serving the purposes of Abolition. They will wake up some morning after while and read the proclamation of freedom compulsory in all the land. Won't they feel spent, indeed? And yet this is what Kentucky is to be taxed for to make negroes equal with white men, to "lift weights from their shoulders" and give them "all an equal chance in the race of life"—the leading object of Lincoln & Co. No man of deep judgment thinks the Union can be maintained by force; and disguise it as they may for a time, this war is for Abolition, and nothing else. Sewards, Knowltons, and the rest of the pro-slavery leading deputy devil of Abolitionism in Kentucky knows it. But their plan is to subjugate as much as possible the people of Kentucky with the skillful poison of the Louisville Journal.

Yours, G.

The developments of the following communication ought to startle the people of Kentucky respecting the perfidious conduct of some of their political leaders. It is from the pen of one prominent in the Union party up to the hour of its desertion of the policy of neutrality:

[For the Yeoman.]  
The Conspiracy Against the Peace and Neutrality of Kentucky by the Very Authors of the Neutrality Policy—A Startling Development.

There is a secret history connected with events recently transpiring in Kentucky, not yet fully disclosed, but gradually finding its way to the light. Day by day facts reach the public ear, which not only startle it, but also serve as a clue to others still more startling, as yet held back, but which cannot long be concealed. When they shall all be fully brought to the light, and that history shall be written, better for some of the men engaged that they had never acted in the great events now going on, and that history had never designed to notice their deeds or chronicle their names. To the awful guilt of civil war and fraternal blood upon their sons, will be added the eternal execrations of future generations upon their perfidious deeds and dishonored lives. Within the last few days, it has in some manner leaked out that shortly before the June Congressional election, a meeting was held in the city of Louisville, at which were present most of the members of the Union Central Committee, together with a number of prominent Union men from different parts of the State, principally from the central districts. They met by special invitation of the Central Committee to consider and take steps in view of the movement of Gen. Rousseau, then just begun, in recruiting and organizing his regiment in Kentucky. The point directly considered was the effect that movement would have upon the fortunes of the Union party at the approaching elections. The subject was fully discussed, there being considerable division of opinion in the meeting. Some insisted upon an immediate cessation of the recruiting, as if not a violation of the neutrality of the State, at least greatly endangering the success of the party. Others justified it, and favored open and direct co-operation with the Federal Government. It was urged on the other side that the people were not then prepared for the movement, would regard it as a violation or abandonment of neutrality, and that the effect might be fatal to the success of the party at the elections soon to come off. These arguments prevailed, and finally, upon the score of expediency, it was determined that the mask of neutrality should be kept until after the general elections, and Gen. Rousseau advised to suspend his recruiting and remove his camp from the river. This was accordingly done, and the people thus falsely and wickedly lulled into the belief that the neutrality of the State would be scrupulously kept by the Union party. But to satisfy the violent Union men in the meeting, it was at the same time agreed that immediately after the August elections the mask of neutrality should be altogether thrown off, the General Government be invited to take military occupation of the State, and that in the meantime the minds of the party should be cautiously prepared for such a movement, and all necessary steps taken to that end.

Rumor has it that it was in this meeting that Camp Dick Robinson was first suggested and agreed upon. With this understanding the meeting broke up, and the members returned to their homes to still preach neutrality and peace, and thus deceive and betray the people. How successful they have been may be judged from the late success of the Union candidates, and the present bitter lamentations of an outraged and betrayed people. From June until August, not one word was said or intimated by Union organs or orators as to the establishment of such camp or camps. But, on the contrary, to make their duplicity more shameful, Rousseau and his regiment were removed from the State, and the cry of Union men, leaders and all, was all neutrality and peace. The elections over, the Union party in power and the people betrayed, the camps were immediately begun, and now nothing is breathed by the same men but war and slaughter. It is also rumored that some time between the June and August elections, a similar meeting of Union men was held in Cincinnati, at which was present Lieutenant General Nelson. At this meeting several gentlemen are said to have protested against the whole scheme, as being an act of bad faith and a fraud upon the people; and it was understood by them that the whole thing was to be abandoned. To their great surprise, however, they learned a few weeks later that the scheme was still in progress, and that the conditions had then been made to carry it out; and the next thing they heard was the establishment of the camps in Garrard county.

It is said that still a third meeting, of the same character, was held in Lexington a very few days before the late election. The immediate and open establishment of the camp was violently insisted upon by a few of the persons engaged, whose self-respect and honor revolted at the secrecy and duplicity which they thought was sought to be practiced by their confederates. But at the most urgent solicitations of a couple of gentlemen present, one a candidate for the Senate, and the other for the House of Representatives, and their representations that the step, if taken before the election, would be fatal to their success, the objections of the more honest members of the meeting were overruled, and the movement postponed a few days. The two members were elected, and are now daily voting in their respective houses, in violation of their pledges in the canvass, and the known wish of the great body of the people who elected them.

So it seems that certain unscrupulous and perfidious leaders of the Union party have been engaged in practicing a gross fraud, not only upon the people, but also upon their co-leaders in the same party. Who are they? The Union party, deceived and dishonored, demands to know. The people betrayed, ruined, and now sought to be enslaved, must and will know. The facts cannot long be kept back. When they do come out, will the guilty parties who have deceived and betrayed an innocent and confiding people, better that they had never been born, or that their lives had been passed in noble obscurity. The present generation must not be denied the bitter privilege of cursing their wicked and bloody treachery, nor history robbed of the stern but faithful duty of gibbeting their memories. Let the facts be known.

SIDNEY.

St. Joseph Occupied by the Federalists.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.

Gen. Sturgis, with one regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and one of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph, Missouri, on Friday last.

It is reported that a battle took place at Lexington yesterday between the Federal forces and Green's Rebels in which most of the latter were captured. This needs confirmation.

Another bridge was burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad a day or two since, precipitating the locomotive into the stream, killing the engineer.

Reports are current here that the Confederate forces have evacuated Columbus.

Gen. Bragg Secretary of War.

[Special to the Memphis Appeal.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 17.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War has resigned and Gen. Braxton Bragg has been appointed his successor.

INDEX.

Affairs in Southern Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—A special to the Journal, from Cairo, says that a portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland river, has been declared under insurrectionary control.

Secretary Chase has instructed the Surveyor here to prevent all commercial intercourse with that section, and to search the baggage of all persons going thither.

The gunboat *Conestoga* captured the rebel steamers *Stephenson* and *Gazell*, up Cumberland river yesterday. One contained 100 tons of iron.

A dispatch from Jeff. Thompson says that the force opposite Columbus is 2,500, and that they are without shot, shell, or provisions. He expresses the opinion that the command will disband.

Frem Gen. Price's Army.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows:

A person, arrived here this morning, reports that on Wednesday night Gen. Price was moving towards Sella, with 11,000 men, and Parsons was there with 2,500 Rebels and 16 pieces of artillery. Other accounts say Price left Warrensburg for Lexington on Wednesday night.

Reports are current that Lexington has been taken, but they are not believed. Parties from Pitts county report a fight at Blackwater, in which the Secessionists defeated the Home Guards and burned the Blackwater bridge.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 17.

A man named Griffith arrived here today, and states that on Saturday last Gen. Price, with 17,000 men, had surrounded Lexington and had sent a summons to Col. Mulleghan to surrender. Col. Mulleghan refused. When Price reported to here they moved out, and he would give him till Monday at 1 o'clock to surrender, and that if he did not that he would march on him with a black flag.

It is confidently thought in military quarters here that Gen. Sturgis has by this time reached Lexington from St. Joseph, and that Price will be cut off or forced to retreat. Quite a panic prevailed at Georgetown on the receipt of reports from Lexington, and many families fled, fearing an attack from the Rebels. All quiet here, and no apprehensions of any immediate attack.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

A Preposition Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—There is a rumor today that the offer of our Government to assist the proposition of the Paris Conference, in reference to privateering, has been rejected by the European powers. The report, however, has not yet been confirmed.

Government has purchased all the woods which border on the railroad from Washington to the Relay House. The timber will be cut down and transported to Washington, to be used as fuel. A large number of men are now employed in felling the trees, leaving the track of the road clear on both sides.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

British Neutrality—Cuba and the Rebel Flag—An Assassin at Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

British Neutrality Illustrated.

In the course of a conversation between Lieut. A. B. Cummings, of the ship *Richmond*, at Port Royal, with Capt. Morris, commanding the British guard ship *Ocean*, the latter said:

"I suppose you are in search of privateers? We are ordered to observe a strict neutrality, and if the Sumner were to come in to-morrow, and she would receive the same attention and assistance you have. We can make no difference."

He read an extract from a letter from the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, which says:

"In the event of any vessel bearing the flag of the Confederate States, you are to observe a strict neutrality."

The flag is described, and the letter adds that the number of stars will be increased in case new States should be added to the Confederation.

Cuba and the Rebel Flag.

The proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba, recognizing the right of vessels flying the Rebel flag to enter that port, is thought to be in revenge for efforts of our Consul at Havana to break down this slave trade. The Spanish Minister here knows nothing of it. It was probably issued upon the Captain General's own responsibility.

Bowling-Green to be Occupied by Lincoln Troops.

It is reported on what appears to be good authority, that Gen. Rousseau's brigade at Camp Jo. Holt, will strike tents on Tuesday night, come over to Louisville immediately, and taking special trains to Bowling-Green proceed at once to occupy and fortify that important and strategic point. It is stated they will be joined at some convenient point on the route by some of the regiments now at Camp Dick Robinson, in Garrard county.—*Lou. Courier*, 17th.

THE LEADERS OF THE WAR PARTY.—The

fiercest advocates for the prosecution of the war are those who, like the editors and proprietors of the Louisville Journal, have Government contracts to fill, and make a nice thing of it by selling navy revolvers to good Union men. One of the proprietors of that concern has some \$300,000 invested, we hear, in the horse and mule contract, and another is at Washington fixing up things, and of course they want everybody wiped out who oppose the war.

A most desirable office to hold at any time is that of Surveyor of the Port of New York. The duties years secure to him the snug little sum of thirty or forty thousand dollars per annum, while at present, the avalanche of condemnations and confiscations increase the sum so enormously as to bring it little short of a million of dollars for the current season. Of course he is for war and opposed to peace.

Lou. Cour.

THE THREATENED ADVANCE ON LOUISVILLE.—It is now after midnight, and the people of Louisville are on the march to meet the enemy. If the members of the Legislature were here to-night they would not feel flattered with the curses heaped on their heads. The general impression here is, that the members of that body might as well be at home cogitating on the signs of the times and the mutability of sublimity affairs, as to be at Frankfort. How Bonini must be grinning in his sleeve at the protection of Kentucky's soil.—*Lou. Journal*, 16th.

There is good ground for the belief that the plans for the Lincoln camps in Kentucky were arranged as early as May or June last. The arrangements were conducted with the utmost secrecy, the leaders all the while assuring the people that strict neutrality was the true position of the State.—*Courier*.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

Will open a School in the city of Frankfort on Monday, the 16th of September.

TERMS FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Plain Sewing \$10.00; Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and History \$15.00; Latin \$20.00; French \$25.00; Music \$10.00; Drawing and Painting \$15.00. Information apply to Rev. J. M. LANCASTER.

MALE SCHOOL.

D. G. FENALE, hoping by diligent exertion to establish a permanent School of a high order in Frankfort, will commence the First Session on Monday, the 18th of September. Notice of the place will be given in due time.

In view of the embarrassed condition of the country, he places his tuition for the present at the following terms: English branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$12.00; Latin branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$15.00; French branches, per session of 20 weeks.... \$18.00. Information apply to Rev. J. M. LANCASTER.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

1. *Boyle, Chase, and Adams*—T. T. Alexander.
2. *Henderson, Davies, and McLean*—Wm. Anthony.
3. *Warren, Allen, and Edmonson*—R. T. Baker.
4. *Campbell and Paulston*—R. T. Baker.
5. *Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell*—Samuel H. Boles.
6. *Brookridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson*—John B. Branner.
7. *Clark and Madison*—J. H. Bush.
8. *Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton*—M. P. Boster.
9. *Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone*—Charles Chambers.
10. *Leitch, Chesley, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell*—Walter Chiles.
11. *Hopkins, Clinton, and Crittenden*—Ben. P. Cissell.
12. *Boyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike*—Alexander Davidson.
13. *Henry, Oldham, and Trimble*—Samuel E. Dellaven.
14. *Madison and Garrard*—George Denny.
15. *Madison, Hardin, and Bullitt*—R. H. Field.
16. *Kenton*—John F. Fisk.
17. *Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Hartman, and Clay*—J. C. Garrard.
18. *Widely, Lander, Knox, and Rockcastle*—Wm. C. Gibbs.
19. *Christian and Todd*—R. E. Glenu.
20. *Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin*—J. Kemp Goodloe.
21. *Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence*—Wm. C. Grier.
22. *Owen, Carroll, and Trimble*—Ass. P. Grover.
23. *Clinton, Trigg, and Marshall*—John L. Fry.
24. *Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton*—Samuel H. Jenkins.
25. *McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon*—J. M. Johnson.
26. *Mason and Leslie*—Martin P. Marshall.
27. *Harrison and Bracken*—T. F. Marshall.
28. *Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenberg*—Henry D. Mellens.
29. *Jefferson Co. and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville*—C. D. Penechaker.
30. *Bourbon and Bath*—John A. Prall.
31. *Nelson, Larnie, and Spencer*—Wm. B. Read.
32. *Lynn, Simpson, and Butler*—A. G. Rhea.
33. *Scott and Fayette*—James F. Robinson.
34. *Washington, Marion, and Taylor*—Ben. Spaulding.
35. *6th Ward City Louisville*—James Speed.
36. *Hart, Green, and Taylor*—Clayborne J. Walton.
37. *St. John, Henry, and Oldham*—Walter C. Whitaker.
38. *Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle*—Chas. T. Worthington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNION MEN.

- Adair—F. J. Rigney.  
Allen—J. W. Heeter.  
Anderson—F. L. Cleveland.  
Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Procter.  
Bath—V. B. Young.  
Bicknell—Alf. Allen.  
Boonville—J. B. Clay.  
Boone—J. Calvert.  
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.  
Boyle—W. C. Anderson.  
Bullitt—W. J. Heady.  
Cayuga—T. A. White.  
Crittenden—John W. Blue.  
Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.  
Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.  
Christian and Boone—Geo. Pinckney.  
Campbell—G. F. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.  
Clarke—Jno. B. Huston.  
Davies—Geo. H. Yeaman.  
Edell and Jackson—A. A. Curtis.  
Franklin—R. C. Anderson.  
Fayette—R. A. Buckner.  
Fleming—L. W. Andrews.  
Grant—Wm. S. Rankin.  
Garrard—Alexander Lusk.  
Green—D. P. Mears.  
Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin.  
Greenup—Wm. C. Ireland.  
Harrison—Dr. John Ray.  
Hart—P. L. Maxey.  
Hartman and Perry—Hiram S. Powell.  
Hardin—B. R. Young.  
Henry—J. Press Sparks.  
Henderson—Milton Young.  
Jefferson—Jno. H. Horner.  
Jesse—Geo. S. Shanklin.  
Knox—Jas. W. Anderson.  
Kenton—Jno. W. Fennell and G. Clay Smith.  
Louisville City—J. C. Beaman, N. Wolfe, J. Tevis, W. P. Boone.  
Lander and Rockcastle—E. B. Bacheller.  
Larue—N. A. Raper.  
Leslie—G. M. Thomas.  
Lincoln—John C. Cooper.  
Madison—Dr. Thos. W. Owings.  
Madison—M. N. Carr.  
McLean—Henry Griffith.  
Muhlenberg—Jos. Rickotts.  
Mercer—Elijah Gabbert.  
Marion—J. R. Thomas.  
Morgan—Harrison Taylor and M. Smith.  
Montgomery and Powell—Thos. Turner.  
Monroe—Daniel E. Downing.  
Madison—C. F. Burnam.  
Nicholas—J. W. Campbell.  
Oldham—R. T. Jacob.  
Ohio—Remo Gibson.  
Paulston—Wm. A. Brann.  
Pulaski—Thos. Z. Morrow.  
Russell and Owen—J. M. C. Lisabry.  
Shelby—Jno. B. Cochran.  
Spencer—Robert Cochran.  
Simpson—J. M. Henry.  
Taylor—Joseph H. Chandler.  
Todd—Urban E. Kennedy.  
Woodford—Zeb. Ward.  
Warren—J. R. Underwood.  
Wayne—J. S. Yanwinklo.  
Widely—Lucy F. Finley.  
Washington—Wm. H. Hays—75.

SOUTHERN RIOTS.

- Anderson—Vincent Asha.  
Breunitt and Morgan—J. Gardner.  
Borers—John S. Barlow.  
Ballard—Wm. M. Coffee.  
Calhoun—Daniel Matthews.  
Caldwell—W. H. Edmunds.  
Carroll—J. C. Lindsey.  
Floyd and Johnson—Jno. M. Elliott.  
Gallatin—A. B. Chambers.  
Greene—A. B. Boon.  
Hancock—W. P. D. Bush.  
Harrison—Lucius Desha.  
Hickman and Fulton—G. W. Silvertooth.  
Lyon and Livingston—G. R. Merritt.  
Logan—Geo. W. Ewing.  
Marshall—J. C. Gilbert.  
Morgan and Wolf—G. M. Hampton.  
McCracken—John Q. A. King.  
Nelson—F. G. Murphy.  
Owen—E. F. Burns.  
Pike and Letcher—David May.  
Scott—Wm. Johnson.  
Trimble—E. M. Garriott.  
Trigg—John W. Gaines.  
Union—R. S. Spaulding—25.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.



## The Thunder of the War.

We publish below the leading editorial from the last issue of the London Times that has reached this country. The editors of the Times, the ablest journalists in the world, and occupying a position of observation unclouded by the local questions, prejudices, &c., which blind us at home, see things as the Federal leaders do not look upon them in this country, and those whom the advice of this paper concerns will do well to reflect a little upon it. The article below is an unusually able one, and will be read with no ordinary interest by both sides of the terrible dividing issues of the day:

**Impossibility of Restoring the Union.**  
Were England at this moment to announce to the world its intention to make the speediest possible conquest of France, or were France to make the same declaration as to England, the world would not be so much startled as it is by the present position of the Union. The world would not be so much startled as it is by the present position of the Union. The world would not be so much startled as it is by the present position of the Union.

We say that this is the case, but before we proceed a step further, it is necessary to observe that the case of the Northern Americans is in some important respects more difficult than ours would be. They are not so united as we have always found ourselves to be. Their border States feel a divided allegiance. They have to protect more than a thousand miles of land frontier, including one closely measured position surrounded by foes or ill-affected adherents. Speaking the same language as their foe, they have no means of excluding spies from their lines, or even traitors from their ranks. They have to make a standing army and a fleet. They have to learn the first elements of tactics, and even military discipline. They are not so united as we have always found ourselves to be. Their border States feel a divided allegiance. They have to protect more than a thousand miles of land frontier, including one closely measured position surrounded by foes or ill-affected adherents. Speaking the same language as their foe, they have no means of excluding spies from their lines, or even traitors from their ranks. They have to make a standing army and a fleet. They have to learn the first elements of tactics, and even military discipline. They are not so united as we have always found ourselves to be.

Another credit not so good as British, nor is the credit of a Federal Union in process of dissolution likely to be equal to that of a united people. Lastly, war, which changes its character according to circumstances, establishes special rules of probability for different localities. The one rule established by all American warfare is that the advantage is on the side of defense. Our offensive operations always failed against fortified positions; against breastworks thrown up in a night; against forests full of an invisible foe; against heat, hunger and thirst; against the incessant, unrelenting, and unprovoked attacks of the enemy. Every step diminishes the number, the strength, and the munitions of our men, and increases those of the enemy. The present war might, for its incidents, be a chapter in our own disastrous wars on that soil. The Northerners have advanced upon a fortified position, but a day's march from Washington. They have arrived at the point with a force already melting away, far short of the list on paper, beset with heat, hunger, thirst, and a long march, and surprised on both flanks by the sudden outpourings of railways. While this has occurred in Virginia, almost within sight of Washington, a column of 8,000 Federals, advancing against a foe three times their number, has met with the same fate, no doubt for much the same reasons, at Springfield, four or five hundred miles to the west—as if in order to learn the Northern States that what has happened is no accident, no result of peculiar circumstances or personal failure, but by inevitable rule.

There is but one enterprise which can be compared to this, and that is the First Napoleon's gigantic, but infatuated, attempt upon Russia. That was a case of a great political alliance, as great as a Federal Union, comprising the best, the wealthiest, and the most populous part, and the best soldiers on the continent of Europe, advancing into a territory, the sparse and poor population of which scarcely surpassed that of the invading host. Winter might be the immediate cause, but it is also the apology of the tremendous rout that ensued. If any one will attempt to compare the means of the Federals with those of Napoleon, he will find them far inferior in every respect; while there is no doubt that the Southern States are far more able to defend every point, every line in their territory, than the Russians were in theirs. They have mountainous ranges instead of steep; they have a population accustomed to carry arms, and only too glad to use them; they have railways, and abundance of food and other necessaries of war. They are not so united as we have always found ourselves to be. Their border States feel a divided allegiance. They have to protect more than a thousand miles of land frontier, including one closely measured position surrounded by foes or ill-affected adherents. Speaking the same language as their foe, they have no means of excluding spies from their lines, or even traitors from their ranks. They have to make a standing army and a fleet. They have to learn the first elements of tactics, and even military discipline. They are not so united as we have always found ourselves to be.

The result is that thus far they have shown they can dispute every inch, and keep the invader always under the apprehension of being either outflanked or driven back upon his own capital. Against all this it can only be said that the Northern States have the preponderance in white men, in money, and in credit. These, indeed, would be important considerations, if the Southern States were invading the Northern, and Northern into the Southern. They would be important if this were the ordinary case of two countries at war with one another; but it is not. The Northerners are engaged in the reduction of the Southern. They are acting on the offensive against a foe which, on its own land, is content to act on the defensive, excepting only that, should the opportunity occur, it would advance its line of defense to include the capital. Experience shows that a comparative small population, with little money and means of war, is sufficient for a very good defense.

We are in a condition to offer advice. We can advise the Northern States of America, as we can advise the legitimate Princes and the despotic Courts of Europe. Let the statesmen at Washington only do what England has done before a hundred times, and what all Europe has done, is doing, and will still do. It is not "Old World" advice. It is not of the heaven that Washington and Franklin felt their mission to extirpate. It is the very latest and newest lesson of human affairs, the electric telegraph, or the rifled cannon. Do the Northern States really belong to the New World, or are they only a bit of the Old World, with all its pride, its bigotry, and its tyrannies, stranded on the Western shore of the Atlantic? The advice we give them is what they have taught us before, and we only say to them, as many a son may say to his father, "Practice what you teach." Let the Northern States "teach" the Southern States, as we did "teach" the Latin Americans, and let them come to the conclusion that they march forth to drive half a million armed men a thousand miles across

their own country into the Gulf of Mexico. Let them consider whether they can do what Napoleon could not do in the plenitude of his power, with many times their number, their stores, their credit, and, above all, their military skill and experience, his scholars, General and his army of veterans. What they purpose to do is not only to be as good as the Southerners, or a little better, but overwhelmingly superior. Are they? Is not this an overweening opinion of themselves? Can they drive the Southerners like a flock of sheep, smother them out of their own nests like wasps, ferret them like rabbits, and lug them like game? Let them just look forward a little, and consider the probable state of things next year, and the year after, and twenty years hence. Even who sang such songs of triumph in 1814 and 1815, felt that we and all Europe would have done much better to think what we were about in 1793. If a clear foresight shows, and must show that there must be two Federations, and that no other footing will ever be made, it will be much better that it should come to pass after one year's war than after ten or twenty. It is not as if the Union or two Unions were the only alternative. As the war proceeds, no man can tell what new powers and combinations may arise, and particularly how far the Western States will endure the taxes and financial obligations necessary for the war. The advice we offer is only what the Americans have given to all the world. It is a bank of their own cotton—a pipe of their own tobacco. Let them consider what they can do, and what neither they nor all the world can do. At present they are only giving a triumph to many a foe, for there is not a circle of old soldiers' stories and diplomatic who did not read the story of their difficulties and reverses with a bitter smile. They will hear with at least respect, perhaps with disappointment, that the North and South have agreed to part friends.

**Southern Resources.**  
There is no country on earth so rich in resources as the South. It is God's favored region, on which His hand has lavished boundless wealth. A single glance at the map, and the most casual view of its numerous advantages must satisfy any mind that it was furnished and destined by the Creator of the world to be the seat of a mighty and flourishing nation. All its features indicate that it was intended to have a natural existence and career of its own, and to be tributary to none.

No other portion of the earth possesses such a combination of natural productions and resources. The three great kingdoms of nature, the animal, the vegetable and the mineral, contribute their richest treasures to its aggrandizement.

All the domestic animals which contribute to the sustenance and convenience of man can be reared in this favored region. Horses, mules, and cattle find here a congenial climate, in which they reach their highest perfection. Its boundless corn fields can furnish innumerable hogs. The true latitude of the sheep, which furnishes both food and clothing for our race, is in the South. It was Mark Cockerell, of Tennessee, who at the World's Fair, in London, took the gold medal, in competition with the wool growers of the world, with wool of Tennessee growth. The mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina surpass even those of Spain as sheep pastures.

In the variety and value of her vegetable productions, the South is without a rival. She excels the North in the growth of cereals, while to the South she adds cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco and indigo, the elements of an immense commerce, to whose expansion there are no limits. Their magnitude and value are shown by the fact that they furnished the profits of the exports of the old Union, and that any interruption in their supply would derange the commerce of the world.

In mineral resources, also, the South possesses exhaustless wealth. She has coal and iron enough to supply the world, and is rich in lead, zinc, and copper, and also in manganese, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, and other minerals. The South has also a territory greater in extent than that of the leading empires of Europe, watered by mighty rivers, by numerous streams, affording limitless water power, with an extended sea coast, dotted with harbors, accessible to ships of the largest class, and with a climate, temperate and delightful and peculiarly favorable to the highest development of the human species.

Added to all these vast and varied resources, the South has a population, combining more elements of strength than any other of equal numbers on the globe. It has a large body of laborers, hardy, industrious, reliable and adapted to her industrial pursuits, equal, according to late acknowledgments of Northern writers, to double the number of white inhabitants at the North, in productive capacity, and the value of their labor. In her white inhabitants, she has a population of freemen, who in point of intelligence, energy and courage, are unequaled. Animated by an intense love of freedom, an unbounding pride, and untamable personal courage, and the high, chivalry of character, they can neither be awed by fear nor subdued by force.

Without presumption we may well rely on the ability of a country with such resources, to maintain her independence against the assaults of an enemy, twice as powerful as the North. It is well for the people of the South to look at their own resources, to know and feel their own real strength, that they may entertain the confidence which they are entitled to feel in their ability to maintain successfully their present struggle against an insolent foe bent on their subjugation.

**England and Spain and the Confederate Flag.**  
It would seem from our dispatches this morning that foreign powers are gradually drawing nearer to the Southern Confederacy. Though the Spanish Minister denies the report from Charleston in relation to the Consul-General of Cuba and the Confederate flag, another dispatch tells us that the Cabinet was in session on the matter yesterday.

Then comes the statement of Lieutenant A. B. Cummings as to a conversation between himself and Capt. Morris, of the English Navy, in the course of which the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty were produced and read. These instructions are to treat the Confederate vessels the same as those of the United States.

Is this the stepping stone to more significant and serious proceedings by foreign powers toward the Confederate Government? This recognizing the Confederate flag the same as that of the United States may really mean nothing, and may not be an unusual thing, but taken in connection with other events, now occurring in Canada and throughout the South by agents of the British and French Governments, it looks ominous of coming trouble. A short time will determine the meaning of these demonstrations by the Spanish and English Governments. In the mean time, we have no doubt, the Cabinet will thoroughly sift the matter, and if found to be true, demand explanations of these powers.—*Ch. Eng. 17th.*

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

## IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1861.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. M. D. AUBREY, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

The Senate was called to order, and the Journal read as usual.

## PETITIONS.

W. T. ANTHONY presented a petition from the citizens of Edmonson county, which was appropriately referred.

A message from the House announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Mr. DENNY—Committee on Education—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 46, in Henderson county. Passed.

A. H. R. bill to incorporate the Lagrange Masonic Female Seminary.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill entitled "An act to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle." Passed.

A House bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Southern Planters Machine Company," with an amendment, which was adopted, and then the third reading was rejected.

A bill to charter the Home Insurance Company. Passed.

A. H. R. bill, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to charter the Louisville Courier Printing Company." Passed.

A. H. R. bill, entitled "An act for the benefit of the persons and representatives of John McDevor, deceased." Passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple Company. Passed.

A bill concerning the city court of Louisville. Amended, and then passed.

## LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CISELL—A bill for the benefit of Thos. Conway.

Mr. GILLIS—A bill to amend the general law in relation to county and circuit court clerks.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Alfred Smith, of Rockcastle county.

Mr. GLENZ offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The laws of Kentucky require the cities of Louisville and Lexington to pay into the treasury annually the amount paid out of the treasury to the city judges of cities; and it appearing that the city of Louisville not having paid up since 1858, and the city of Lexington has not paid up since 1857.

Resolved, therefore, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed—1st, to inquire why said cities have not paid into the treasury said amounts; and 2d, whether any legislation is necessary to compel said cities to pay into the treasury the amount of said unpaid salaries; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. GILLIS—Leave to bring in bill for the benefit of the late clerks and surveyors of Whitley county. County Courts.

Sundry House bills were taken up and disposed of as follows:

An act providing funds to defray the expenses of the government, (borrowing \$100,000 from Sinking Fund, and \$200,000 from banks and others.) Passed.

A resolution regarding the extension of this General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on County Courts, reported a House bill in relation to the poor orphan educational fund of Harrison county. Passed.

A House bill to legalize the judgments rendered by Alexander Lock, justice of the peace in Barren county.

A House bill to change the boundary line between Adair and Metcalfe counties. Propositions and Leaves.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. Judiciary.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wm. L. D. Megowan, late sheriff of Jefferson county. Finance.

Mr. GILLIS, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills as correctly enrolled.

The Senate then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
The Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock, and again took a recess until 4 o'clock, when they were called to order as usual, and proceeded to business.

A message from the House was received, announcing the passage of, and asking concurrence in, a resolution regarding the expulsion of Confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky; and in a resolution entitled "A resolution concerning the peace and quiet of Kentucky."

[For both of which see House report.]  
A call of the Senate being made, the following named gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Biles, Buster, Jenkins, Johnson, T. F. Marshall, Prall, Read, Robinson, and Whitaker.

Messrs. T. F. Marshall, Jenkins, Buster, Robinson, and Prall, appeared and were excused.

The call was then suspended, and Mr. GOODLOE moved a suspension of the rules, that in the following might be taken up:

The resolutions regarding the expulsion of Confederate troops from the soil of Kentucky, which was taken up and considered.

Mr. GROVER moved that the resolutions be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The vote was taken, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. W. T. Anthony, Cissell, Chambers, Davidson, Delavan, Glenn, Grover, Irvan, Jenkins, and Rhea—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker (Fisk), Alexander, Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Chiles, Delavan, Denny, Field, Garrard, Gillis, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spaulding, Speed, Walton, and Worthington—25.

YEAS—Messrs. W. T. Anthony, Cissell, Chambers, Davidson, Glenn, Grover, Irvan, Jenkins, and Rhea—9.

And so the resolutions were adopted.

The resolutions providing for the peace and quiet of Kentucky were then taken up and were adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Fisk), Alexander, Wm. Anthony, W. T. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Chiles, Delavan, Denny, Field, Garrard, Gillis, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, T. F. Marshall, McHenry, Pennebaker, Prall, Rhea, Robinson, Spaulding, Speed, Walton, and Worthington—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Cissell, Irvan, and Jenkins—3.

Mr. SPEED offered a joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the arms of the State of Kentucky, together with the accoutrements, equipments, camp equipage, baggage trains, ammunition and military stores in the custody or under the control of the Military Board, be made subject to the order of Brigadier-General Anderson, of the United States Army. Such portions of said property delivered to or upon the order of Gen. Anderson as are not lost, destroyed, or consumed in the war, to be returned by the United States at the end of the war.

The Senate then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

The rules were suspended to enable the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report.

Mr. FINNELL, from the Committee on Federal Relations, then made the following report:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communications of the Governor of this Commonwealth, together with those of Generals Polk and Zollicoffer, of the Confederate Army, informing the Governor that they had seized and were occupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:

WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently proclaimed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled, inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky, Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property; it is further

Resolved, That Gen. Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from the Commonwealth, to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require he be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceable citizens and their families, are entitled to and shall receive, the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon, to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

A lengthy discussion ensued, which was so elaborate and important that the report is reserved for a more careful preparation than its publication in this paper would allow.

Mr. M. SMITH demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Henry, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, Maxey, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The second resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—68.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, Maxey, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—23.

The third resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, A. R. Boone, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, and Silvertooth—3.

The fourth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, and Silvertooth—3.

The fifth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, and Silvertooth—3.

The sixth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, and Silvertooth—3.

The seventh resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, and Silvertooth—3.

The eighth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Chambers, and Silvertooth—3.

The ninth resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Buckner), Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Galt, Gilson, Griffith, Harney, Hays, Hendy, Heeter, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lusk, Meers, Maxey, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—92.

Maxey, Meers, Miller, Morrow, Owsing, Poindester, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, and V. B. Young—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, Beaman, A. R. Boone, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Desha, Edmunds, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Gardner, Garriott, Gilbert, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Matthews, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, and Spalding—21.

The fifth resolution was adopted upon a call of the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were then adopted.

Mr. WOLFE, from the Committee on Federal Relations made a report upon the resolutions proposed by Mr. Conklin.

Under the operation of the previous question the vote was taken on the resolutions of Mr. Conklin.

The latter part of the report was withdrawn and the preamble then adopted.

At 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Silvertooth moved that the House adjourn.

The yeas and nays were taken and the House refused to adjourn.

**SPECIAL ORDER.**  
A bill to increase the powers of the Military Board of Kentucky, according to order was read a second time.

Mr. BUSH moved to lay the bill on the table.

Upon a call of the yeas and nays the House refused to lay the



## JOB WORK!

YOU CAN'T FIND  
AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1890.

MR. W. A. BELL.

Dear Sir:—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience

in all other preparations for the like purpose, that

it is the only article ever before the public

worth purchasing. Very truly,

JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1890.

MESSRS. W. E. HIGAN & CO., Troy, N. Y.

Gents:—Above please find statement of Mr. John G.

Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE. Having used most of the preparations

you before the public claiming to be hair restora-

tives, and with the exception of HEIMSTREET'S, I have

never found one that has given me the same results

as HEIMSTREET'S. An out of the large size

Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had before.

Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL

COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it

will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not color the

skin, but, by stimulating the natural secretions at

the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and

thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used

as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much

safety as composed of oil and stimulating spirits,

and as an article for the hair has no equal.

Read this letter:

St. Louis, Mo., June 1st, 1890.

M. S. W. E. HIGAN & CO., Troy, N. Y.

Gents:—I have been using your hair restorative

for some time, and I am very much pleased with the

results. It has given me the same results as HEIM-

STREET'S. An out of the large size Forward by

Railroad double the quantity we had before.

Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

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HEIMSTREET'S GENUINE PREPARATION

or

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel,

Drop, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret

Discharge, Enlargement of the Prostate,

Discharge of the Sexual Organs.

Arising from Excesses and Impurities in Life,

and rendering the Urinary Organs Inactive.

Bladder, Kidney, or Sexual Organs, whether exist-

ing in MALE or FEMALE.

From whatever cause they may have originated, and

no matter of how long standing.

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom

to the Facial Check.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and re-

stores all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indigestion

To Excretion, Loss of Power,

Loss of Memory, Debility of

Breathing, General Weakness, Hor-

ror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling,

Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision,

Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular

System, Hot Flashes, Burning of the Body,

Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and

Eruptions of the Skin, itching in the

Itch in the Back, Itching of the

Scalp, Frequently Black

Spots Flying before

with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of

Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with

Horror of Sleep, and all the symptoms of

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DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT.

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to

the Citizens of the United States, that they have ob-

tained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer to

the American public, the above justly celebrated and

world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent

physician of London, and is warranted to bring out

a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE.

In from three to six weeks. This article is the only

one of the kind used by the French, and in London

and elsewhere.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimu-

lating compound, acting as if by magic upon the

skin, and causing the hair to grow in its natural

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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, Certain arms belonging to the

State of Kentucky, intended for distribution

to Home Guards in counties of the First

and Second Districts, under an allotment

made by the Military Board, were lately seized

by lawless persons and taken away from

their place of deposit in Mayfield; and it be-

ing reported to me that the persons who had

been distributed among individuals in

Fulton county contrary to law and the author-

ity of the Military Board; and said Military

Board having passed the following order:

MILITARY BOARD, Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1891.

On motion of Gen. Butler,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be

requested to take such steps as he may think best

calculated for the recovery of the public arms forcibly

taken from Mayfield and carried to Fulton county.

A copy—attest,

Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Gov-

ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do

not only assent to this proclamation, commanding

every citizen, or other person, who has the

jurisdiction of this State, having in his posses-

sion any arms or munitions thus unlawfully

seized as above stated, forthwith to deliver up

the same to the judge of the county court of

the county in which he resides, to be returned

by said judge to the State Arsenal at Frank-

fort; and I make this appeal to the loyalty of

such citizens in good faith, believing that they

will principally manifest such a signal proof

of their fidelity to the laws